

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

To indicate the utter perversity of the printers' strike, the Sentinel has private letters at this time from enough individual printers to fill every vacancy in the city. The men who quit have hoped that they could buy off or frighten off the men who took their places. It may be of benefit to inform all concerned, that were the present force to quit, to the last man, their places can be filled in twelve hours, by men whose names are in the possession of the Sentinel.

Brother Holman got in a rather enlivening piece of work on G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the other day. The acerbic Hoar fell into the mistake of echoing the charge of Eldridge, of Wisconsin, that the watchful Holman "was a demagogue." Mr. Hoar wanted presently that he hadn't said it. Holman came back with a vigor which was severe and parliamentary. The point under discussion was a provision of Holman's making railroads responsible for the transportation of government materials. Hoar objected with an amendment looking to only a few roads. Holman hinted eastern influence of a sordid sort. Hoar remarked "demagogue." Holman retorted in turn, and it is said that even the free lunch was forgotten in the eagerness of the members to hear the wordy war. Holman as usual coming off victorious.

The good friends at Shelbyville may be impressed with this word of wisdom from the bible and the Springfield Republicans, a little in some senses itself. "But when thou prayest, enter into thy closet," not into somebody else's rum-shop, is the divine injunction. We see that the women of some places in southern Ohio are visiting the rum-shops, with prayer, in great numbers, and with considerable apparent results. The closing of these resorts, whenever they have been closed, is due quite as much to the utmost respect for ladies as to any influence of prayer, and can only be temporary. It is greatly to be regretted that the sacred privilege should be thus vulgarized. Many of the rum-sellers have legal objections to being thus interfered with in a business, which, though not respectable, is certainly legal, after the conditions of the law have been complied with. To hold prayer meetings in a rum-shop is a trespass on the rights of the proprietor, as great in the eye of law and justice as it would be for the rum-seller to hold a drinking bout in the parlor of one of these ladies. It is a very full sense which cannot see it so. We trust that religion and the sacred ordinance will not be put to so sensational and illegal use in Massachusetts.

The last of the women vote in the Boston school board has not come to pass yet. The city has worked itself into a nice furor over the business, and it is said that the vote will be reconsidered, and the lawfully elected women officials be allowed to take their seats. The excitement has gone so far that a bill has been introduced into the legislature, which provides that women are eligible as members of school committees in all the cities and towns of this commonwealth. Very good, too, as far as it goes; but if woman is made legally eligible to these offices, why may she not be elected Governor, or Senator, or Congress? Another phase of the same question has been settled in Illinois courts within a few days, which will be apt to enlighten law-makers somewhat. Judge Kennard affirmed an appeal case where a creditor had denied the validity of a partnership between husband and wife, under the style of Keenard & Co. The lower court held that under the act of the legislature removing the common law restrictions upon the rights of married women to hold property like other citizens, the claim was untenable and that the appellant having preferred his claim against the individual estate of the bankrupt Keenard must wait until the claims against the firm were settled. This decision was upheld by Judge Drummond. An almost identical case was decided on the state supreme court, involving the right of a married woman to buy goods to carry on her business and holding the husband responsible as he was not a partner. These points gained, are more in the interest of the suffrage reform than all the shrieking sisterhood combined. It will be hyssop and gall to Susan B. Anthony, to wake up some fine morning and find herself a common voter like her fellowman and not the persecuted partisan of the suffrage notion.

It will run its course, this temperance praying by the women. Having got started like the tempests of Eolus escaped from their mountain fastnesses, the sea of whisky will be upturned from the lowest depths. So it is useless to raise an umbrella to stop the whirlwind, it will pass over the state and, perhaps, after it has spent its force, the air will be clearer. Extended descriptions of the women's movement against the rum shop in Ohio and this State will be found elsewhere. Every one may not remember just how this method of abating saloons and converting tipplers originated. But every one may be presumed to know of Dr. Dio Lewis, whose writings on health, food, exercise, the ownership of the style of women's dress and all personal habits have become familiar to the public. He it is who was against whisky. Further, it may be stated that he is now in Ohio, having come from Boston on Friday last to take command of the new army, who go to battle with even less apology for carnal weapons than the lamps and pitchers of Gideon's band, or the ram's horns that frightened down the walls of Jericho. The thing has already got beyond the stage of a joke, if it ever was capable of that aspect. What dimensions it may attain, cannot now be predicted. The idea is not altogether new. Dr. Lewis tells how a partial, and so far as it went, successful campaign of the sort was made at Dixon, Illinois, and Battle Creek, Michigan, fourteen years ago. It may be presumed that the real war of weapons and blood caused the suspension

the milder method during this interim. The new start was made last Christmas at Washington, Ohio, where Dr. Lewis gave his lecture at night, entitled "Our G'ds." He spoke upon the power of women to antagonize the vice which plays such mischief with their homes, and before he was through with it, organized a committee, and after a three days' campaign, routed and captured eleven out of thirteen saloons in the place, some of them being very fine in their way. Since that time the movement has been spreading, until, as is now seen, it has overleapt the Ohio line and struck Indiana at Columbus, Shelbyville, and for aught any one can say, a dozen other points by the time this article shall be read. Dr. Dio L. is sanguine that the plan will work effectively in any town of not more than 10,000 inhabitants. Perhaps the women will extend the dispensation to 100,000 so as to take in the capital city of the state. Who knows? Dr. Lewis intends to stay two weeks in Ohio. He has already been solicited to visit Indiana, and it will be strange if the Hoosier women do not notice him over the border before he returns east. The very essence and vital element of his plan are furor, enthusiasm and the sublime ecstasy of a crusader. The first thing is to get up heat and steam, then there is a system in the proceedings by which the women make the assault with mingled devotions and personal appeals, while the men are held as a reserve force in the background to give moral support. What with the women, Dr. Lewis and Friend Dexter, the force in the field is getting formidable, and King Alcohol will find it necessary to put up his best defenses; for, really, he has no chance to take the offense. The enemy is too dimmy, or too delicate, to justify an assault, yet so strong in weakness as to be alarming. The horns that drove out the Canaanites were trifling in comparison.

The strength and proportions of the far movement in Indiana becomes daily more apparent to outsiders. During the year prodigies of work have been done, and the Sentinel has in its possession information which leaves no doubt that the farmers are, at this moment, more thoroughly aroused and compactly organized in Indiana, than they are in any other state; save, possibly, Iowa. The unification and operations are simply amazing. Every district of this state has the grange and when a manifestation is needed the farmer can sweep all resistance from the field. Although non-political and wholly non-partisan, the grange is so constituted that by the very law of its existence it must result in the disruption, if not the utter obliteration of parties. That aside, however, for the present. Politics and political possibilities do not take up the public mind just now. It has been manifest for months that the immense machinery involved in the practical working of the national headquarters of the grangers could not be all concentrated at Washington. Up to the present that has been headquarters for the national grange, and it will perhaps remain so. But it is clear that a center of operations less remote from the West, where the order is now so numerous and strong, must be established; and the question is understood to be now under consideration at what point to fix the central office of the west. This branch department of the national grange will necessarily be, of itself of important dimensions. Its business will require extensive buildings, a large force of men, and will assume the proportions of a vast bureau. What it may grow to be when the system of agencies for trade and co-operation in the purchase of farm supplies of all kinds is matured according to the conception of its founder, enlarged by experience, can hardly be predicted at this stage of its history. Certain it is, however, that it will be both an honor and benefit to the state and city where located. To it visitors will throng for purposes of business and curiosity. Its national and state gatherings will come to the western department, and to it the eyes of the great west will be constantly directed. It should obviously be located at the most accessible point for the whole country, and at a place the most favorable for concentration and distribution in all directions. Its communication with Washington should be easy and quick, while it should command the stronghold of farmers throughout the west. It will strike every one that all the conditions are best fulfilled at Indianapolis, the railroad center of America and the convergent point of all the transcontinental railway lines of the nation. It is the commanding point of departure for all localities, reaching directly and conveniently a greater portion of inhabitants than any other city of the west. Straight lines of railroad run to Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, and all onite here on the through routes to the east and the south. The order is strong enough in this state to be entitled to consideration. Nearly 1,000 granges are in existence, and the number is increasing more rapidly than elsewhere. But more important perhaps than all is the fact that nowhere else could the manufacture of implements be carried on by co-operative effort to so great an advantage and economy, as here in the region of cheap coal and abundant resources of every description. Looking to the future and inevitable power of this state as the seat of industry and manufactures, the order of farmers could select no place of equal advantages for their new system of self help. It is free from objections. Monopoly has not established its seat here. Rings and combinations for levying tribute upon producers have not rooted themselves in and overrun the ground. The field is open for the building of a better system of transfers and shipments in the interest of the producer. These and a hundred arguments will be suggested at once. The grangers of Indiana will not fail to see their opportunity, and to present this subject in a proper way to the proper authorities.

A French aeronaut, M. Polivin, proposes to make a trans-atlantic trip in a large balloon.

The last formal session of the State Board of Agriculture will be held this evening. Apropos of this, the guarantors are expected to meet at the criminal court room this evening to take some necessary action previous to the adjournment of the board. The complications arising from the heavy draft on the guarantors have been amicably adjusted, so far, and it will turn out that what few remaining questions there are to be settled will meet the same courteous disposition. The guarantors owe it to themselves, however to meet to-night, pledged to definite action in reference to the remainder of the fund and also prepared to select a committee of three to manage the next exhibition on the part of the city and the guarantors. The proposition to have this committee selected by the Board of Trade and the Council, is not the proper thing to be done, as the gentlemen called upon to pay are the proper persons to select their representatives at the next exhibition. Most, if not all the guarantors of last year have come forward under the terms of agreement last made with the board and paid the sixty per cent of their subscriptions in good faith and good will. The balance of liabilities can now undoubtedly be extended to be borne by the proceeds of another exposition which is not far in the future. In order that every detail may be readily adjusted with the board in session, it seems desirable to have an informal conference between the citizen guarantors and the board preliminary to the session. For that purpose a meeting has been appointed at the criminal court room this evening at seven o'clock, to which the parties interested are invited. It is presumed that the board will not fail to recognize the importance of a strong cooperation by the city in the next campaign. There can be no question as to the mutual interests of the state board and the city of Indianapolis in this great enterprise. Aside from the general good effect upon industry which is the primary object of the exhibition, is of great importance to the board that pecuniary success attend the coming year which may relieve all parties from embarrassment on that score. The city cannot afford to fall short of a complete triumph, as the local interests involved are not transient like the term of the exposition but subject to permanent effects from the result of the meeting. A committee of three citizens is to be appointed to act with the board in managing the next exposition. In the present attitude of affairs there would seem to be no doubt whence that committee should be drawn. While the members of the city government, or the board of trade could so readily supply the requisite material, and the public thought naturally turns to these bodies of prominent citizens, as matters stand, it is evidently proper that the men whose money is invested in the enterprise should have a voice in directing its operations. Certainly none others can be equally interested in the thorough business management of the affair, and none others have the same right to demand that it shall be a success. If the committee from the city be chosen from the guarantors of last year, it will be likely to ensure both good feeling and good service. Working together harmoniously and vigorously, a complete triumph can be achieved which shall bring everything out of the woods. But there is nothing to help good work like having a heart in it. Now is the right time to fix all these essential matters up so as to make a fair and sure start for the second state exposition. The meeting to-night bears strongly on this point.

A funny debate in congress, the other day, revived the venerable controversy, as to the right and wrong done the world by a perverse generation of young men who will not put themselves where they will do the most good in wedlock. The stumbling argument was of course brought up by the venerable fathers how, that if there were no multiplication of matrimonials, there could be no increase of the children of men—and women. Under the somewhat rigorous requirements of our ancient prototypes, the Spartans, confirmed bachelors were compelled to pay for the subsistence of at least one unmarried maid, so that the excuse of the young man of the period "can't afford it" didn't save him from the responsibility of the milliner's and dressmaker's bills. As a consequence, matrimony was considerably more popular then than now, and there were few even of the daughters in Israel left alone and unhusbanded through this vale of tears. Judging from the evidence of the statistics in the extreme east and west, the "woman question" may change from the Cady-Stanton-Anthony phase to a still more head-burning one. If men persist in leaving the blossom of womanhood unplucked, why then they must be forced, of course, to come to times. The aversion to marriage which is alarming the ministers and the doctor and the statesman, is the outcome of the condition of life brought about by the war. Young men now insist on beginning the career where the father left off. Young women demand "position" and affluence as a pre-requisite of love, and of course all of the world are not born to these conditions and most of the world can only look forward to even an ultimate realization of them. Selfishness then may be set down as the primal cause of the growing disinclination to marriage. In the cities the tendency to celibacy is quite too popular and too common. Instead of aspiring to the honorable and normal enjoyments of home and domesticity, the marriageable young men are busy in constructing clubs, fraternities, and social substitutes for the true associations of the family and household. Young gentlemen are not averse to the society of ladies; they go to the party, the opera, and flirt here and there as occasion offers, but are careful to avoid the more intimate intimations of "serious intentions," or a hint at matrimony. It is not right to charge this state of things entirely to selfishness. A little investigation brings out some interesting aspects of the matrimonial or anti-matrimonial problem. It is found out to be a sort of necessity. The prevailing sentiment and the existing facts of society in

the city create an impassable barrier between the honorable young man and domestic life. The whole matter is summed up in this. The salaried man can not keep up a house in the style that respectability requires, so he abandons the attempt. A nice young man was questioned on this point not long since, which brought out these facts. In the first place, if he married, it must be in what is termed good society, such as the town is filled up with, and as can furnish plenty of charming wives. But secondly, it was inconsistent with his self-respect and sense of honor to ask any young woman to marry him unless he could offer her as good a home as he asked her to leave. He would live in decent style, or not at all, as the head of a household. He did not wish to be extravagant, but such a moderate house as would meet his requirements in the city of Indianapolis decently furnished could not be had for much less than \$10,000, and the cost of living in proportion cannot fall short of \$1500 or \$2,000 a year. That settles the question of getting married. It can't be thought of. The fortune must be made first and by the time that is done the man is a confirmed old bachelor wholly averse to changing his habits of life. The old fashioned idea of marrying poor and getting rich afterwards is repudiated by both the young men and young women. The latter agree with the former that they must start out with all the appearance of fortune such as it should take years to acquire. In short, the young men who on their salaries can pass very well in society, cannot afford to marry. There is one other element which has no trifling influence to repel the disposition to matrimony in the minds of men. That is the tendency of women to push into what they call the field of reform, or women's rights and women's suffrage. The work of these innovating women so far as its influence goes is antagonistic to marriage. No man of high and manly spirits will consent to incur the chances of being tied to a woman suffragist, or itinerant lecturer, or public character in the person of his wife. The charm and grace of womanhood are broken by the noise and clamor of the day which comes from the convention makers. They may be right and may succeed in taking the field of men's pursuits, but it will be at the cost marriage and that domestic sanctity which characterized the best years of the nation. It is a question whether the extravagance of the swell weddings is not doing great mischief. The children of wealth have a right to do as they please with their own. A few are rich and can sustain the fashion of the day. But it is also the fashion for those of moderate means to affect the same style, and to consider that not respectable which falls short of it. All of which is very bad for society at large, for the truth is that the people who have money enough to eschew frugality are not very numerous and are becoming fewer every day.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. D. F. STRAUSS.

David Fredrick Strauss, whose death is announced this morning was one of the great German theologians of the advanced or transcendental school. With a finished education such as the universities of his country could give, he entered upon his life's duties as a country pastor. His head was already filled, however, with the philosophy of Hegel and in a short time he is found in Berlin completing his preparations for the important role he was afterward to play as a potent religious writer of the first magnitude. His first and perhaps his greatest literary adventure was the publication of "The Life of Jesus, Critically Considered," which at once brought him into prominence, and purchased for him a notoriety almost to that enjoyed by Voltaire and Paine—the avowed enemy of the christian religion. The furor created in Berlin and all Germany at this coup d'etat was so great that Strauss was compelled to give up his position as pastor and to retire to his private life at Stuttgart and proceeded to defend himself from all comers. The "Life of Jesus" was a wonderful production and inaugurated a real epoch in theological literature. Renan has written something very similar, but it is hardly so profound and thoughtful in its character, and is considered less dangerous to orthodoxy. Strauss was soon afterward tendered a professorship at Zurich, but his enemies raised such a storm of opposition that he was obliged to decline, and retired to his seclusion, and brought out his second great work, a "Review of Christian Dogma," a sequel to the life of Jesus. After a long interval of silence Strauss again appeared as a political writer, and aspired to ecclesiastical honors, but he was disappointed. He afterwards wrote many sketches and books of a biographical, historical or aesthetic character. His ability as a literary cannot be denied to be of the very highest grade. His prose is not excellent perhaps, but his German writer since Lessing. He was sixty-six years of age at the time of his death.

THE LADIES DISCUSS THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

At a recent meeting of the board of managers of the Orphan's Asylum, the ladies became involved in a very animated discussion over a scientific question. The subject was the much-vexed question of the rival medical schools of allopathy and homeopathy. The Orphan Asylum has been receiving, ever since its foundation, its medical treatment from the allopathic physicians, who have given their services free. The homeopaths thought they would go one better and made an offer to furnish the medicine without charge in addition to their services. Now the question arose among the ladies as to which of the two parties should have their patronage and the merits of both schools were knowingly and energetically set forth by their respective advocates. They were both pronounced the veriest quacks and at the same time lauded to the skies. Finally the matter came to a settlement, resulting in a majority of about two to one in favor of the allopathists.

The "salary grab" was "shoved" through congress by three forces—the desire of money, the known wish of the president, and the bravado of Butler. They were immediate and pressing, while the public opinion was remote and obscure. The "grab" was driven through, and although it is now repealed, the mischief it has occasioned cannot be undone. It has injured the national respect for congress, and it has injured the republicanism party.—*Expos Weekly.*

THE WHISKY WAR.

THE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

REPORTS FROM ALL POINTS—HOW THE CRUSADE IS CARRIED IN AND WITH WHAT SUCCESS.

The Chicago Times has pretty full reports from various places in Ohio where the singular war waged by the women against liquor dealers is going on. The success of the ladies' mass-meeting at Hillsboro on Saturday, passed all expectations. From early in the morning until late at night the village was thronged with strangers who had flocked in from neighboring towns. General J. J. McDowell was elected chairman, and prominent among the speakers was the ex-wickedest man, Van Pelt. He spoke with his wonted bitterness toward the saloon-keepers, and touchingly referred to his devotion to the cause of the women's war. He stated that prior to his conversion he had received offers from Cincinnati liquor dealers to supply him with liquor for a year, free of charge, if he would during that time persistently fight the women. He couldn't do it, however. Their prayers had conquered him. Brother N. B. Gardner told his experience to the thousands assembled, and referred to his last look upon Van Pelt prior to his conversion. He said, "Coming up to the ladies while they were holding a prayer meeting in front of Van Pelt's saloon, I was asked by them to lead in prayer. I was the only man present, and was afraid Brother Van Pelt might hurl at me a brick. Kneeling, therefore, with one eye on Van Pelt, and one eye on high, I offered a fervent prayer." The Rev. H. W. Bailey of Colington, Ky., a reformed drunkard, related his experience, with telling effect. Both temperance and anti-temperance people received his remarks with enthusiasm and applause. During the event of the day, Dunn and his companion, Judge Safford—the two who are fighting the women with the law—did not make their appearance. Last evening Van Pelt addressed an immense temperance congregation at Leesburg, where a day of labor and prayer had just been celebrated. The guarantee fund in that place now amounts to \$20,000, and only one firm still remains opposed to the women. It receives its daily quota of prayer meetings. At Washington court-house the Anti-vice law is being enforced. It is in this place that the ladies' prayer meeting tabernacle was torn down. In place of it the ladies are, by \$100 subscriptions, about to erect a brick edifice. Dio Lewis is expected to lay the corner-stone. Discouraging reports come in to-night from a small town called Milford, where twelve liquor saloons are in full blast, and bidding defiance to the women. The good people are waiting and asking the league to come over and help them. Temperance was the subject of many sermons in Dayton to-day, and temperance work will probably be the order there this week.

TOLEDO AND SANDUSKY.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—The temperance excitement which has been raging in southern and middle Ohio, is showing itself here. Quite a number of meetings have been held during the past week, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. To-night an enthusiastic meeting was held at Manhattan, two miles from here, at which 33 persons signed the pledge, and resolved to commence a struggle against the rum fiend in that place. In the Toledo churches to-day, a general call was made by the pastors to their congregations to attend a grand mass union temperance meeting, to be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church to-morrow to-night, for the purpose of commencing a crusade against the saloon keepers' business. Three or four other meetings are announced to take place during the week. Another similar meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal church, at Sandusky, on to-morrow evening, the call for it having been signed by nearly all the prominent business men in that place.

OTHER POINTS.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 6.—We, the women of Springfield, seeing the growing evils of intemperance in our midst, and the need of active, energetic work to counteract these evils, hereby pledge ourselves to combine our forces, without regard to church or creed, to do everything in our power to exterminate them. Among the various means that we believe may be used to benefit, we recognize:

1. Private influence in our own families, and among our friends, discountenancing the making or using of domestic wines, or the use of any intoxicating liquors in our families unless prescribed by a reliable or competent physician.

2. By aiding in getting up public meetings and manufacturing public sentiment in all practical ways.

3. By using our influence as becomes Christian wives, mothers, or daughters, for the election of such men to our municipal offices as will justly and faithfully administer the laws, and by aiding and collecting a fund to forward the interests of the temperance movement.

4. By standing by and encouraging any woman who shall prosecute the liquor dealer for selling to her husband, son, or relative.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The above is a platform supposed to have been dictated by "Mother" Stewart, and adopted by the leading ladies of Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Stewart, or "Mother" Stewart, as she is widely known in Springfield and all through southern Ohio, is, and has for years been, one of the most unrelenting temperance agitators of the west. Prior to this recent women's demonstration she was zealously at work in Springfield and vicinity, fighting the rum-sellers, and vainly endeavoring to enlist all good people with her in her uncompromising war. Not long since, she might get a case against a liquor dealer whom she was convinced was violating the Sunday law, she dressed herself in the habiliments of an old hag, and one pleasant Sunday strolled, or reeled, into the dealer's saloon, called for drinks, and obtained them. It is scarcely necessary to add that a little litigation followed; that the dealer found he had been dealing with a Tartar, and that he grumblingly paid his cool \$100 fine. Since the Dio Lewis conflict started, Mother Stewart has been fairly wild with drink. The acknowledged temperance leader in Springfield, she is ready to watch, sing, fight or pray. Nothing daunts her, and, though growing old, she is confident that she will live to see the day when the poor chronic drunkard will hang down the neck at the reeking with the blood of starved wives and children, and supported by the results of rum and riot.

IN SPRINGFIELD

There are 113 liquor places, and these brave women who are now organizing hope to succeed, by song, by prayer, and by legal prevention, in shutting them all up. Indictments are now being daily issued, backed by the faithful, fervent prayers which we are biblically informed avail much. The city council seems to encourage the movement. If success does crown its effort, who shall say how long before Cincinnati and Chicago shall rejoice in witnessing daily prayer-meetings upon their sidewalks, and in their liquor haunts? Who shall say how long it will be before Cincinnati's famous breweries shall be converted into immense soup-houses and class rooms? At Circleville the people are looking for the appearance of Dr. Lewis. When he arrives, work will probably be

commenced in earnest. By the dealers an appeal to law is expected so soon as the first step toward routing them is taken. Amid the ringing of bells, prayers, and hallelujahs, to liquor dealers in Leesburg, Ohio, have poured the contents of their kegs and barrels into the streets and signed the pledge. Only one more liquor firm remains in the place, and that threatens prosecution. To defend the ladies, men of wealth and the orders of Odd Fellows and Free Masons have subscribed a guarantee fund, and on this line against the last Leesburg man the battle is to be fought.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

REFLEX OF THE INDIANA PRESS.

CLARK COUNTY.—The dead body of Milton Pauson was found near Jeffersonville on the New Albany road. Whether he had been foully dealt to death or was killed by accident was not made known at latest advices.

CASS COUNTY.—The Logansport Star, of Saturday, says: At a meeting of the board of directors of the agricultural society, held this afternoon, it was resolved to hold the next fair for six days, commencing on September 7th. The committee on premiums have not yet completed their report. At least \$3,000 will be offered as premiums this year.

CARROLL COUNTY.—The poisoning of Richard M. Andrews at Pittsburg has been investigated by the coroner with very unsatisfactory results. The jury found that the deceased came to his death by poison mixed in quinine, by some person or persons, unknown to the jury. That said mixture was obtained at Johnson Ward's house, and supplied at Ward's house to Dr. Charles Angel, supposing said quinine to be pure, and which the jury said had caused immediate death of said Richard M. Andrews.

The farmers are about to organize a fire insurance company for the county.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Maringo, Liberty township, states that considerable excitement prevails there over the supposed discovery of a very rich silver mine, on the land owned by Benson Sharon about four miles south of this place, and two miles northwest of Pilot Knob. The mine has been visited by over twenty persons, among whom were several competent judges, and it was their opinion that it is a silver mine of immense value.

DECATUR COUNTY.—Lanham & Co., of Greensburg, have failed, so says the Democrat, for \$300,000. There will be assets, probably, of \$20,000 to pay costs with, and a small per cent. to pay creditors. A large number of farmers are mulcted in various sums as security.

DAVIES COUNTY.—A company called the Eureka coal and coke company has been formed in New Albany for working the coal mines near Washington. C. U. Shreve, of Louisville, an energetic and live business man, has been selected as president of the company, and we have no doubt that under his direction the cities in the neighborhood of the falls will derive a practical benefit in the way of an ample supply of cheap fuel. The coal from this company's mine has been thoroughly tested and pronounced by competent and scientific judges of a superior quality.

FULTON COUNTY.—The Rochester Sentinel is encouraging a coffin manufactory in that place.—Mr. Isaac Jones, one of Fulton county's oldest citizens, died, and was buried on Monday last week. Mr. Jones was 90 years old, and although greatly enfeebled both in mind and body, he could, with telling accuracy, relate the incidents and exploits of the war of 1812, of which he was a faithful soldier.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—The Democrat has this correction: The report published last week that Mr. John Pfau, of Sugar Creek township, in this county, lost \$1,000 at the Union depot, Indianapolis, is very probably incorrect. We have taken some pains to get at the straight of the matter, and are satisfied that Mr. Pfau lost no money. He had recently contracted for a piece of land, and wishing to get out of it, resorted to this disreputable course to get the contract rescinded. It is probable that nine-tenths of the robberies reported at the Union depot are of the same character, and, without proper explanation, is calculated to bring disgrace upon the Chief and police of the depot.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The Mitchell Commercial says: During the recent wonderful revival in the churches of Mitchell, there have been 187 persons added to the various churches; distributed as follows: Methodist, 106; Presbyterian, 37; Baptist, 34.

LAWSON COUNTY.—A man was assaulted in the streets of Mitchell the other night. The assailants cut him in the arm and shoulder, leaving him in an insensible condition, and ran away.

There is war between the Bedford students and the stone quarrymen. They throw stones at each other.

St. JOSEPH COUNTY.—Says the South Bend Tribune: "On Sunday afternoon last, a young man named Lewis Whitaker was shot by another young man named John Cripe, at the residence of Mr. Van Swick, about two miles beyond North Liberty. Cripe had taken down a rifle and was examining it when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the right leg of young Whitaker and producing an ugly flesh wound."

A regular fight of a villain and a woman is given by the Tribune, South Bend, of Feb. 4. Wm. H. Baldwin came to the city on Monday morning, and remained here all night. On Monday evening just after supper, Mrs. Baldwin heard a knock at the front door, and on opening it a tramp entered the room and asked for something to eat. She gave him some victuals and a glass of milk, and was about to resume her household duties, when the vagabond asked for a cup of coffee. She told him she had no coffee but could give him a cup of tea. He declared that he smelled coffee boiling, and would have a cup, anyway. She told him he was mistaken, and turned to go into the kitchen to bring the tea. As she was turned her back to him, the villain drew a revolver and fired at her, and then shot at her little child. Mrs. Baldwin ran into her bed-room and got a revolver and returned just as the murderer was going out of the front door. She shot at him but is unable to say whether her shot took effect.

SPENCER COUNTY.—The Ledger Standard learns that there is excitement down in Spencer county, this State. The refusal of the board of county commissioners to grant money to the Rockport railroad before the completion of the road through the county, has set everybody on end. Cripe was purchased and hung on the door of the commissioners' room at the Court House, the band of the town was called upon to play a "dead march" upon the streets, in derision of the action of the Board. An exciting railroad meeting was held, and everybody pitched into the commissioners. Finally the President of the Rockport Banking Company proposed to advance the money until the road is completed, taking a mortgage on the rails for security, and when the work is done, demanding the money from the county.